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URBAN DISTRICT OF WALTON & WEYBRIDGE



ANNUAL REPORT



OF THE
MEDICAL OFFICER OF
HEALTH

TOGETHER WITH
THE ANNUAL REPORT

OF THE
CHIEF PUBLIC HEALTH
INSPECTOR

FOR THE YEAR 1956

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WALTON & WEYBRIDGE

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ANNUAL REPORT

Council Offices,
Weybridge.

July, 1957.

To the Chairman and Members of the Walton and Weybridge Urban District Council.

Mr. Chairman, Ladies and Gentlemen,

I have the honour to present my Report for the year 1956.

The Report has been prepared in accordance with the instructions of the Minister of Health in Circular 19/56.

The population of the Urban District at mid-year 1956 is estimated by the Registrar General to be forty-one thousand, five hundred and twenty, an increase of six hundred and thirty from the previous year. The natural increase of population from the excess of births over deaths was two hundred and five, so that four hundred and twenty-five represented an influx of new population.

The birth-rate, corrected for age and sex distribution to make it comparable for the figure for England and Wales, was 14.71 per 1,000 of the resident population, as compared with 15.7 for England and Wales, and 14.25 in the previous year.

The corrected death-rate was 9.32 as compared with 9.47 in 1955 and 11.7 for England and Wales. There were no deaths from acute infectious disease, including tuberculosis, for the first time on record.

The infant mortality rate was 14.59 per 1,000 live births as compared with 23.8 for England and Wales. Out of eighty-one deaths from malignant disease twenty were due to cancer of the lung or bronchus, giving a death-rate of 0.48 per 1,000. This is a similar rate to that prevailing in Surrey generally last year.

There were no outbreaks of major infectious disease. For the eleventh consecutive year there were no cases of diphtheria in children; the absence of diphtheria is dependent on a high level of immunisation in infants and school children, to which every endeavour is directed.

I wish to record my appreciation of the co-operation I have received from the general practitioners and to thank members of the Council and staff for their assistance to me during the year.

I am,

Mr. Chairman, Ladies and Gentlemen,

Your obedient Servant,

D. P. MACIVER,

Medical Officer of Health.

GENERAL PROVISION OF HEALTH SERVICES IN THE AREA.

Public Health Officers of the Authority.

(a) Medical Officer of Health:

D. P. MACIVER, M.C., T.D., M.D., D.P.H.

The Medical Officer of Health acts in a similar capacity for the Urban District of Chertsey and the Rural District of Bagshot.

(b) Chief Public Health Inspector:

H. T. CARD, M.R.S.H., M.A.P.H.I.

Additional Public Health Inspectors:

W. H. HARRIS, CERT.S.I.B., M.A.P.H.I.

A. J. BELL, CERT.S.I.B., M.A.P.H.I.

H. R. D. SCOTT, CERT.S.I.B., M.A.P.H.I.

Assistant:

A. FROST.

The Public Health Inspectors hold the statutory qualification, together with the Certificate of the Royal Society for the Promotion of Health for Inspectors of Meat and other Foods.

The Chief Public Health Inspector, Mr. Card, is also Petroleum Officer and Chief Inspector under the Shops Act, 1950.

The Additional Public Health Inspectors also fulfil duties as Shops Act Inspectors.

Clerical Staff:

Office of the Medical Officer of Health.

MISS J. M. EGLON.

Miss Eglon is also responsible for the secretarial duties appertaining to the work of the Medical Officer of Health in the Urban District of Chertsey and the Rural District of Bagshot.

Office of the Chief Public Health Inspector.

MISS M. E. ROBINS

Committees concerned with matters of Public Health.

Public Health and Housing Committee.

Tenants Sub-Committee.

STATISTICS AND SOCIAL CONDITIONS OF THE AREA.

Area in Acres	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	9,052
Estimated resident population in July (estimate supplied by Registrar-General)	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	41,520
Number of Inhabited Houses according to Rate Books	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	12,052
Rateable Value	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	£810,769
Sum represented by a Penny Rate	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	£3,312 19s. 7.9d.

Vital Statistics.

	1955	1956
Number of Births	589	617
Birth-Rate per 1,000 of the population	14.40	14.86
Birth-Rate (after correction by the Registrar-General's Comparability Factor)	14.25	14.71
Number of Still Births	8	7
Still Birth-Rate per 1,000 total births	13.40	11.22
Number of Deaths	412	412
Death-Rate (actual) per 1,000 of the population	10.07	9.92
Death-Rate (after correction by the Registrar-General's Comparability Factor)	9.47	9.32
Natural increase of population during year by excess of births over deaths	177	205
Number of deaths of infants (under the age of one year) ...	8	9
Infant Mortality per 1,000 live births	13.58	14.59
Number of women dying in, or in consequence of, childbirth	0	Nil
Death-Rate from Influenza per 1,000 of the population ...	0.24	0.07
Death-Rate from Pneumonia per 1,000 of the population ...	0.49	0.55
Death-Rate from Measles per 1,000 of the population ...	Nil	Nil
Death-Rate from Whooping Cough per 1,000 of the population	Nil	Nil
Death-Rate from all forms of Tuberculosis per 1,000 of the population	0.05	Nil
Death-Rate from Cancer per 1,000 of the population ...	2.18	1.95
Death-Rate from Heart Disease per 1,000 of the population ...	3.03	3.13

Extract from Vital Statistics.

Live Births:	Male.	Female.	Total.
Legitimate	318	281	599
Illegitimate	13	5	18
Birth-Rate (per 1,000 estimated resident population)—Mean of five years 1951-1955			14.62
Death-Rate (per 1,000 estimated resident population)—Mean of five years 1951-1955			10.34

The following table shows the birth and death rate per 1,000 of the population of the District, and England and Wales, for 1955 and 1956.

COMPARATIVE BIRTH AND DEATH RATES.

	Annual Rates per 1,000 of Population				Infantile Mortality per 1,000 live births		Maternal Mortality per 1,000 total births	
	Birth-Rate		Death-Rate					
	1956	1955	1956	1955	1956	1955	1956	1955
Walton and Weybridge U.D.	* 14.71	* 14.25	* 9.32	* 9.47	14.59	13.58	0.00	0.00
England and Wales ...	15.7	15.0	11.7	11.7	23.8	24.9	0.56	0.64

*After correction by Registrar-General's Comparability Factor.

CAUSES OF DEATH.

					<i>Male.</i>	<i>Female.</i>	<i>Total.</i>
Tuberculosis, respiratory	...	...	...		—	—	—
Tuberculosis, other forms	...	...	...		—	—	—
Syphilitic disease	...	...	...	...	1	—	1
Diphtheria	...	...	...	...	—	—	—
Whooping Cough	...	...	...	...	—	—	—
Meningococcal infections	...	...	...	...	—	—	—
Acute Poliomyelitis	...	...	...	...	—	—	—
Measles	...	...	...	...	—	—	—
Other infective and parasitic diseases	...	...	...	...	1	—	1
Malignant neoplasm, stomach	...	...	...	...	2	6	8
Malignant neoplasm, lung, bronchus	...	...	...	...	16	4	20
Malignant neoplasm, breast	...	...	...	...	—	7	7
Malignant neoplasm, uterus	...	...	...	...	—	4	4
Other malignant and lymphatic neoplasms	...	...	...	...	18	24	42
Leukæmia, aleukæmia	...	...	...	...	1	1	2
Diabetes	...	...	...	...	—	—	—
Vascular lesions of nervous system	...	...	...	...	22	43	65
Coronary disease, angina	...	...	...	...	50	27	77
Hypertension with heart disease	...	...	...	...	1	2	3
Other heart disease	...	...	...	...	21	29	50
Other circulatory disease	...	...	...	...	10	13	23
Influenza	...	...	...	...	2	1	3
Pneumonia (all forms)	...	...	...	...	11	12	23
Bronchitis	...	...	...	...	14	4	18
Other diseases of respiratory system	...	...	...	...	1	—	1
Ulcer of stomach and duodenum	...	...	...	...	—	2	2
Gastritis, enteritis and diarrhœa	...	...	...	...	—	—	—
Nephritis and nephrosis	...	...	...	...	2	1	3
Hyperplasia of prostate	...	...	...	...	3	—	3
Pregnancy, childbirth, abortion	...	...	...	...	—	—	—
Congenital malformations	...	...	...	...	3	1	4
Other defined and ill-defined diseases	...	...	...	...	7	27	34
Motor vehicle accidents	...	...	...	...	2	2	4
All other accidents	...	...	...	...	5	4	9
Suicide	...	...	...	...	5	—	5
Homicide and operations of war	...	...	...	...	—	—	—
					—	—	—
				Totals	198	214	412
					—	—	—

Infantile Mortality.

There has been a steady fall in the infant mortality rate over the last five years, being 14.59 per 1,000 live births as compared with a mean of 24.84 over the previous five years. This saving of infant lives has been mainly associated with the later months of the first year, there being less improvement in the first four weeks of life. This has been noted generally throughout the country.

The following tables show the cause of death and age at death of infants under one year: —

Cause of death	Under 1 week	1—2 weeks	2—3 weeks	3—4 weeks	Total number under 1 month
Prematurity	1	—	1	—	2
Prematurity with associated conditions	1	—	—	—	1
Cerebral hæmorrhage ...	2	—	—	—	2
Acute pneumonia ...	—	1	—	—	1

Cause of death	1—3 months	4—6 months	7—9 months	10—12 months	Total number 1 to 12 months
Broncho-pneumonia ...	—	1	—	—	1
Infective hepatitis ...	1	—	—	—	1
Congenital malformation	—	—	—	1	1

Laboratory Facilities.

The Public Health Laboratory is located at St. Luke’s Hospital, Guildford, and specimens relating to infectious diseases are sent there for examination and report. Specimens of an urgent nature, e.g., diphtheria swabs, can be examined at the laboratory at St. Peter’s Hospital, Chertsey.

Routine samples of milk and ice cream are examined at the Public Health Laboratory in Guildford. Biological examinations of milk for tubercle bacillus are also carried out in this laboratory.

Ambulance Facilities.

A Station is established at Stretton Lodge, Wey Road, Weybridge. (telephone Weybridge 3031).

The Ambulance Control Station for the North-Western area of the County is located at Guildford Road, Chertsey. This station retains the telephone number of the previous Control Station at Woking, i.e. Woking 3040.

Home Nursing and Midwifery.

The Surrey County Council maintains five whole-time trained nurses. Their addresses are as follows:—

Miss E. Ward.	60, Ambleside Avenue, Walton-on-Thames.	Walton 472
Miss R. G. Kernahan.	Nurses' Cottage, Old Palace Road. Weybridge.	Weybridge 3157
Miss L. Morris.	Ditto.	Ditto.
Miss E. E. A. Clapp.	27, New Road, Weybridge.	Weybridge 3144
Miss L. M. Lediard.	2, Dallington Court, Burhill Road, Hersham.	Walton 2125

Health Visitors.

There are four County Health Visitors in the district who visit homes under the School Medical and Maternity and Child Welfare Services.

Home Help Service.

The County Council maintains from its Divisional Offices in Woking a service for the provision of home helps in maternity cases, and for the purpose of giving assistance in homes when illness is present.

Clinics and Treatment Centres.

The Surrey County Council have provided the following clinics and treatment centres under their School Medical Service and Maternity and Child Welfare Schemes:—

Centre.	Address.	Clinic.	Day.
Walton-on-Thames.	S.C.C. Clinic, Rodney Road.	School Medical. Child Welfare. Ante-Natal.	Every Fri., a.m. Every Fri., p.m. 1st, 3rd & 5th Tues., a.m.
		Dental.	Thurs., a.m. Mon., Tues. and Weds., a.m. and p.m.
		Eye.	1st, 3rd & 5th Wed., a.m.
Weybridge.	Locke King Clinic, Devonshire Road.	School Medical. Child Welfare. Ante-Natal.	Every Tues., a.m. Every Tues., p.m. Every Tues., a.m.
		Dental.	Mon. and Tues., a.m. and p.m. Wed., a.m.
		Eye.	2nd & 4th Wed., a.m.
Hersham.	Congregational Church Hall, Queens Road.	Child Welfare.	Every Thurs., p.m.
Oatlands.	St. Mary's Church Hall, St. Mary's Road.	School Medical. Child Welfare.	1st & 3rd Thurs., p.m.

Chest Clinics.

Walton, Weybridge and Hersham are served by the Chest Clinic at Locke King Clinic, Weybridge, where the County Chest Physician attends for consultations on the 1st, 3rd, 4th and 5th Friday of each month at 10.0 a.m. and the 2nd Friday at 2.0 p.m.

Venereal Disease.

The following clinics are held for any persons wishing to attend from this area:—

GUILDFORD: Royal Surrey County Hospital.

Males.—Tuesdays 5.0 to 7.0 p.m.

Females.—Mondays 3.0 to 7.0 p.m.

Thursdays 9.30 to 11.0 a.m.

KINGSTON: Kingston County Hospital, Wolverton Avenue.

Females.—Thursdays 5.0 to 7.0 p.m.

WOKING: Woking and District Victoria Hospital.

Males.—Thursdays 5.0 to 7.0 p.m.

Females.—Tuesdays 5.0 to 7.0 p.m.

Hospitals.

The Woking and Chertsey Group Hospital Management Committee control the following:—

GENERAL HOSPITALS:

The Hospital, Rodney Road, Walton-on-Thames.

The Hospital, Weybridge.

St. Peter's Hospital, Chertsey.

Metropolitan Convalescent Home, Walton-on-Thames.

MATERNITY: Walton-on-Thames Maternity Home.

INFECTIOUS DISEASES: Ottershaw Isolation Hospital.

CHRONIC SICK UNITS:

Ottershaw Hospital, Ottershaw.

Red Roses, Pine Grove, Weybridge.

Northcroft Hospital, Englefield Green, Egham.

Clinics.

Locke King Physiotherapy Clinic, Balfour Road, Weybridge.

National Assistance Act, 1949, Section 47.

This Section of the Act is concerned with persons, usually old and incapacitated, who are living alone and not receiving proper and adequate care and attention. It was necessary to take action for removal to hospital of one old lady.

Welfare.

Aged Sick Hospitals.

The Ottershaw Hospital has now thirty-eight beds for chronic sick patients. Much success is being achieved in rehabilitation and by occupational therapy.

At Englefield Green the infectious diseases hospital, now not in use as such, has fourteen beds for old men in need of nursing care.

In Weybridge, Red Roses Hospital accommodates twelve chronic sick local residents.

Despite these facilities there is still a considerable waiting list for hospital beds for these patients.

The Medical Officer of Health is a member of the Hospital Committee concerned in selecting cases in order of priority for hospital beds as and when they become available.

Old People's Welfare.

Three local organisations in Walton-on-Thames, Hersham and Weybridge have carried out very useful work in providing a meals service for old people.

These clubs also do excellent work for the welfare of old people, in arranging meetings, entertainments and excursions.

The Council makes a grant towards both these services.

Chiropody for Old People.

The Red Cross Old Folks Club in Weybridge operate a chiropody service for old people. A clinic is held at the Locke King Clinic, where chiropody is carried out at a reduced cost.

The Council also make a grant to the Club towards this very desirable service.

WATER SUPPLIES AND SEWAGE DISPOSAL.

Main Water Supplies.

Samples of water as supplied by the West Surrey Water Company are submitted to chemical and bacteriological examination by Messrs. Rideal, Rideal & Sciver. These samples are taken monthly in rotation from the Urban Districts of Walton and Weybridge and Chertsey. The results of the examinations made during the year are tabulated on page 14.

In addition to the above examinations main water supplies and also well water supplies are sent to the Public Health Laboratory at Guildford for bacteriological examination.

River Ash and Beasley's Ait Estates.

Ninety houses on these estates, the majority of which were used as pre-war week-end residences, have been in permanent occupation since the end of the war. Lacking a main water supply and being dependent on small cesspools for drainage, there has been a demand for better facilities for some years.

During the year the Council approved the following recommendations made by a joint meeting of representatives of the Sunbury-on-Thames Urban District Council and of this Council:—

That,

- (a) The cost of the foul water drainage scheme less any amounts recoverable from frontagers concerned either in Sunbury or Walton-on-Thames, be met by the Walton and Weybridge Council.
- (b) If any other properties in Sunbury are connected to the sewer laid under these arrangements, the Sunbury Council should pay to the Walton and Weybridge Council a figure to be agreed in respect of each house so connected.
- (c) The Walton and Weybridge Council should make payments as may be agreed to the Sunbury Council for the cost of treating the sewage received into their sewers from the two Estates.
- (d) Any liability in respect of the provision of a piped water supply should be met by the Walton and Weybridge Council, as the sum involved will be very much less than the cost to them of the present arrangements for the carriage of water.
- (e) Before any further steps are taken to implement these proposals, the Walton and Weybridge Council should convene a meeting of the frontagers to place before them the whole of the facts.

On the 31st July, 1956, the Council approved the report of a meeting with representatives of the property owners, at which it was suggested that the residents should apportion the sum of £6,500 among all the properties which would benefit from the scheme, on the understanding that if the amount which would ordinarily have been recoverable under the Private Streets Works Act, 1892, is less than £6,500 the balance would be refunded and, if greater, the excess would be borne by the Council.

At this meeting the residents were told that the Council would probably agree to allow payment to be made over a period of seven years.

The owners of eighty-five of the eighty-nine properties which will benefit from the scheme have agreed to contribute a total of £6,600.

Sewerage.

There have been no extensions to sewers within the district during 1956 with the exception of the normal extensions to the new housing estates.

Summary of Analysis of Samples of Water taken from the supply of the West Surrey Water Company in the Walton and Weybridge District.

Date sample was taken	...	22nd Feb.	11th May	10th July	15th Aug.	27th Sept.	14th Nov.	29th Nov.
Organisms per ml. at 20°C in 72 hours on agar	...	23	9	28	18	3	2	1
Organisms per ml. at 20°C in 72 hours on gelatine	...	17	6	12	9	2	1	1
Organisms per ml. at 37.5°C in 48 hours on agar	...	25	6	12	6	2	3	2
Coliform organisms	...	Absent from 100 ml.	Absent from 100 ml.	Absent from 100 ml.	Absent from 100 ml.	Absent from 100 ml.	Absent from 100 ml.	Absent from 100 ml.
Chemical Examination in parts per 100,000.								
Free Ammonia	...	0.006	0.240	0.042	0.048	0.036	0.06	0.024
Albuminoid Ammonia	...	0.0072	0.390	0.120	0.132	0.044	0.132	0.108
Oxygen consumed from permanganate (4 hrs. at 80°C)		0.112	1.088	1.344	1.120	0.992	0.864	0.864

PUBLIC CLEANSING.

Mr. F. Hulme, the Cleansing Officer, has kindly supplied the following details:—

Refuse and Salvage Collection.

A weekly collection of house refuse was generally maintained during 1956, with food shops and hospitals receiving a twice-weekly service, although a shortage of labour was experienced. Overtime working had to be arranged.

Alertness is called for on the part of refuse collectors to avoid loads of refuse being set on fire by hot ashes placed in dustbins. Care by householders is needed in this respect.

The change in the use of solid fuel appliances to other types of heating for stoves and boilers continues, resulting in refuse being more bulky.

Refuse Disposal.

Controlled Tipping of refuse was carried out at two sites, one of which is to be used as a playing field for a college. The completed sites are covered with soil.

Statistics.

Refuse and salvage collected and disposed of ...	17,504 tons.
Tonnage per working day	67.2 tons.

Salvage Receipts.

	Tons	£
Wastepaper	568	4,509
Scrap Metal	12	44
Textiles	7	152
String	1	2
	<hr/> 588	<hr/> £4,707

Salvage income per working day	£18 1s. 5d.
Weight of Salvage per 1,000 population per month	23.9 cwts.

Cesspool Emptying.

A Dennis 800-gallon capacity Gully and Cesspool Emptier was used for this purpose, and the demand for the use of this machine has remained at a high level.

Number of premises where cesspools are emptied ...	233
Number of cesspool emptyings	1,285
Number of loads	3,000
Total volume removed	2,400,000 gallons.

The employees of the Department were provided during the year with overalls and gloves.

INSPECTION OF THE AREA.

Report of the Chief Public Health Inspector.

Dwelling houses inspected under the Housing (Consolidated) Regulations, 1925 and 1932	14
Dwelling houses inspected for housing defects under the Public Health Acts	120
Dwelling houses visited with regard to housing accommodation and overcrowding	13
Premises inspected other than above, including inspections on complaint, enquiries re infectious diseases, etc.	387
Re-inspections under Public Health and Housing Acts ...	1,936
Other inspections:—	
Slaughterhouses	514
Dairies, Milk shops, etc.	121
Bakehouses	2
Other Food Premises, etc.	423
Factories, etc.	100
Re Rats and Mice	1,055
Rag Flock, etc.	6
Smoke	55
Drains tested	28

Preliminary Notices.

Number of Preliminary Notices outstanding at the beginning of the year	212
Number of Preliminary Notices served during year	288
Number of such Notices complied with during year	307
Number of Preliminary Notices outstanding at the end of the year	193

Statutory Notices.

Statute.	Served.	Complied with.	Work done by Council.
Public Health Act, 1936, Sec. 24	11	—	11
„ „ „ „ „ 39	2	2	—
„ „ „ „ „ 44	1	1	—
„ „ „ „ „ 45	1	1	—
„ „ „ „ „ 93	8	13*	—
Housing Act, 1936, Sec. 9 ...	1	1	—
	24	18	11

* Including one complied with on Justices' Order.

Other Matters.

Number of complaints received	...	...	...	...	317
Number of Samples of Milk taken for examination	...	...	...	...	202
Number of Samples of Water taken for analysis from the supply of the West Surrey Water Company	...	...	...	...	17
Number of Samples of Water taken from wells, swimming and paddling pools, etc.	...	...	...	...	41
Number of rooms disinfected after cases of infectious disease	...	...	...	...	6

Work carried out as a result of the Public Health Inspectors' representations.

HOUSES.

Damp walls	...	...	...	...	...	...	70
Walls repaired	...	...	...	...	...	...	29
Wall plaster repaired	...	...	...	...	...	...	51
Floors renewed or repaired	...	...	...	...	...	...	18
Floors ventilated	...	...	...	...	...	...	6
Roofs renewed or repaired	...	...	...	...	...	...	48
Downpipes or gutters renewed or repaired	...	...	...	...	...	...	66
Chimneys repaired	...	...	...	...	...	...	29
Ceilings repaired	...	...	...	...	...	...	23
Doors and frames repaired	...	...	...	...	...	...	8
Window sashes or frames renewed or repaired	...	...	...	...	...	...	61
Window cords renewed	...	...	...	...	...	...	22
Staircases repaired	...	...	...	...	...	...	3
Grates or ovens repaired or renewed	...	...	...	...	...	...	10
Washing boilers provided or repaired	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
Walls or ceilings cleansed and redecorated	...	...	...	...	...	...	55
Water services renewed or repaired	...	...	...	...	...	...	7
Coal stores repaired	...	...	...	...	...	...	2
Miscellaneous repairs and nuisances abated	...	...	...	...	...	...	7
External painting	...	...	...	...	...	...	6

DRAINAGE.

Drains repaired	...	...	...	...	...	...	24
Drains cleansed	...	...	...	...	...	...	151
Inspection or intercepting chambers repaired	...	...	...	...	...	...	9
Soil pipes or ventilating shafts fixed or repaired	...	...	...	...	...	...	3
Sinks trapped or waste pipes repaired	...	...	...	...	...	...	3
New sinks provided	...	...	...	...	...	...	9
Miscellaneous	...	...	...	...	...	...	6

WATER CLOSETS.

New pans and traps fixed	...	...	...	...	...	12
Flushing apparatus repaired	...	...	...	...	...	10
Miscellaneous repairs	...	...	...	...	...	5

SMOKE NUISANCES ABATED	2
------------------------	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	---

Factories Act, 1937.

There are one hundred and sixty-three factories with power and twenty-two factories without power on the Register. Among the factories with power there are five laundries, sixteen bakehouses and four establishments for making sausages.

As a result of the Public Health Inspectors' representations cleansing of sanitary conveniences was secured in five cases, in three instances closet accommodation was provided on works of building construction and in six cases repairs and adjustments to sanitary fittings were obtained. In two factories without power walls and ceilings of workrooms were caused to be cleansed and redecorated.

1.—Inspections.

Premises	Number on Register	Number of		
		Inspections	Written Notices	Occupiers prosecuted
(i) Factories in which Sections 1, 2, 3 and 6 are to be enforced by Local Authorities	22	4	—	—
(ii) Factories not included in (i) to which Section 7 applies	163	90	—	—
(iii) Other premises under the Act (excluding out-workers' premises) ...	3	6	—	—
TOTAL ...	188	100	—	—

2. Cases in which DEFECTS were found.

Particulars	Number of cases in which defects were found				Number of cases in which prosecutions were instituted
	Found	Remedied	Referred		
			To H.M. Inspector	By H.M. Inspector	
Want of cleanliness	2	2	—	2	—
Overcrowding ...	—	—	—	—	—
Unreasonable temperature ...	—	—	—	—	—
Inadequate ventilation	—	—	—	—	—
Ineffective drainage of floors ...	—	—	—	—	—
Sanitary Conveniences	3	3	—	—	—
(a) Insufficient ...	10	7	—	7	—
(b) Unsuitable or defective ...	—	—	—	—	—
(c) Not separate for sexes ...	—	—	—	—	—
Other offences (not including offences relating to Home-work) ...	—	—	—	—	—
TOTAL ...	15	12	—	9	—

Outwork (Sections 110 and 111).

Nature of Work	Section 110			Section 111		
	No. of out-workers in August list required by Sect. 110 (1) (c)	No. of cases of default in sending lists to the Council	No. of prosecutions for failure to supply lists	No. of instances of work in un-wholesome premises	Notices served	Prosecutions
Wearing apparel: Making, etc.	15	nil	nil	nil	nil	nil

Rag Flock and Other Filling Materials Act, 1951.

There are two registered premises, both furniture factories. Six samples of prescribed filling materials, namely, two each of woollen mixture felt, cotton felt and coir fibre were taken and proved satisfactory. These samples were taken from bulk.

The Shops Act, 1950.

Inspections were made under the above Act. Three cases of insufficient or defective washing facilities and two of defective sanitary accommodation were remedied.

Premises and Occupations which can be controlled by Bye-laws or Regulations.

No offensive trade has been established within the district, and there is no common lodging house.

Byelaws in operation.

Public Health Act, 1936, relating to Tents, Vans and Sheds.

Food and Drugs Act, 1938, relating to Handling, Wrapping, etc., of Food and Sale of Food in the open air.

Swimming Pools.

There are two private open air swimming pools to which the public are admitted. Thirty-three samples taken during the summer months were bacteriologically satisfactory except on five occasions in the case of one swimming pool.

Mosquito Control.

Some trouble has been experienced by mosquito breeding during the year. Larvicidal oil has been sprayed into ponds and ditches as frequently as possible.

Mosquitoes are prevalent in the district during the summer months and measures have been taken to control this nuisance. The Public Health Department has sprayed ponds and ditches with larvicide as frequently as possible. The Public Health Department has been frequently asked for further advice on these measures.

Eradication of Bed Bugs.

Number of houses in respect of which action was necessary: —

			<i>Found to be infested.</i>	<i>Disinfested.</i>
(a) Council Houses	...	...	1	1
(b) Other Houses	...	...	4	4

Disinfection is carried out by spraying, in some cases coupled with fumigation. D.D.T. is employed.

Council houses requiring disinfestation are ordinarily dealt with by the Local Authority. Privately owned houses are dealt with by contractors at the owners' expense.

Schools.

All Council schools are provided with main water supply and main drainage.

Visits are paid to schools in which cases of infectious disease have occurred. The Memorandum on Closure and Exclusion from School is followed, and family and other contacts are excluded where indicated.

No schools were closed during the year on account of infectious disease.

The department undertakes the spraying of school canteens as a precaution against flies and other insects.

HOUSING.

At the end of the year one thousand, three hundred and eighty-one permanent Council houses and flats and one hundred temporary houses had been completed since 1945 and were in occupation. A further one hundred and fourteen permanent Council houses were in course of erection.

Two hundred and sixty-one houses were built by private enterprise during the year and a further one hundred and seventy-five were in course of erection.

The number of family units re-housed during the year was one hundred and twenty-four. This included forty-four exchanges from houses of a size unsuited to the occupants.

The number of applicants remaining on the Council's waiting list at the end of the year had decreased to five hundred and eighty. Various factors such as deterioration of old houses and the demand for craftsmen and skilled labour for new trading estates keep this list at a high level.

The provision of a separate and hygienic unit of accommodation of the right size for each family is one of the most important public health measures.

Caravan Sites.

Some newcomers to the district find the answer to their housing problems by taking to dwelling in caravans. A close watch has to be kept on this tendency, especially as regards water supply and sanitation.

Two applications were received during 1956 for licences under Section 269 of the Public Health Act, 1936, from persons wishing to site individual caravans, and one temporary licence was granted.

Thirteen applications for planning permission were also received during 1956 from persons wishing to site individual caravans, and eight of these were granted permissions for limited periods.

1.—Inspection of Dwelling Houses during the year.

- | | | | | | | | | |
|---------|---|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-------|
| (1) (a) | Total number of dwelling houses inspected for housing defects (under Public Health or Housing Acts) | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 134 |
| (b) | Number of inspections made for the purpose | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 1,503 |
| (2) (a) | Number of dwelling houses (included under sub-head (1) above) which were inspected and recorded under the Housing (Consolidated) Regulations, 1925 and 1932 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 14 |
| (b) | Number of inspections made for the purpose | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 285 |

(3) Number of dwelling houses found to be in a state so dangerous or injurious to health as to be unfit for human habitation	...	...	...	...	...	32*
(4) Number of dwelling houses (exclusive of those referred to under the preceding sub-head) found not to be in all respects reasonably fit for human habitation	...	...	...	...	...	120

*This includes 23 houses inspected in 1955 but represented as unfit in 1956.

2.—Remedy of Defects during the year without Service of Formal Notice.

Number of defective dwelling houses rendered fit in consequence of informal action by the Local Authority or their Officers	98
---	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	----

3.—Action under Statutory Powers during the year.

A.—Proceedings under sections 9, 10 and 16 of the Housing Act, 1936:—

(1) Number of dwelling houses in respect of which notices were served requiring repairs	...	...	...	...	...	1
(2) Number of dwelling houses which were rendered fit after service of formal Notices:—						
(a) By owners	...	...	...	...	...	1
(b) By local authority in default of owners	...	...	...	...	...	Nil

B.—Proceedings under Public Health Acts:—

(1) Number of dwelling houses in respect of which notices were served requiring defects to be remedied	...	...	...	...	...	22
(2) Number of dwelling houses in which defects remedied after service of formal Notices:—						
(a) By owners	...	...	...	...	...	15
(b) By local authority in default of owners	...	...	...	...	...	11

C.—Proceedings under sections 11 and 13 of the Housing Act, 1936:—

(1) (a) Number of dwelling houses in respect of which Demolition Orders were made	...	...	...	...	...	2
(b) Number of dwelling houses in respect of which Closing Orders were made pursuant to Section 10 of the Local Government (Miscellaneous Provisions) Act, 1953	...	...	...	...	...	1
(2) Number of dwelling houses demolished in pursuance of Demolition Orders	...	...	...	...	...	8
(3) Number of dwelling houses made fit in pursuance of undertakings under Section 11	...	...	...	...	...	Nil

D.—Proceedings under section 12 of the Housing Act, 1936:—

- (1) Number of separate tenements or underground rooms in respect of which closing orders were made ... 1
- (2) Number of separate tenements or underground rooms in respect of which closing orders were determined, the tenement or rooms having been rendered fit ... Nil

Housing Act, 1936—Overcrowding.

All cases of overcrowding coming to notice are referred to the Housing Committee for rehousing as and when accommodation becomes available.

Housing Repairs and Rents Act, 1954— Certificates of Disrepair.

		<i>For Certificates.</i>	<i>For Revocation.</i>
Applications granted	—	2
Applications refused	—	—
Applications outstanding at 31st December	—	—
		<hr/>	<hr/>
Totals	...	—	2
		<hr/>	<hr/>

There were no applications relating solely to the Act of 1920.

Housing Act, 1936, Parts II and III.

Housing Repairs and Rents Act, 1954.

During the year 1955 an extensive survey of unfit houses in the district was carried out. This resulted in seventy-five houses being scheduled for demolition under Section 1 of the Housing Repairs and Rents Act, 1954. The Minister of Housing and Local Government approved the Council's proposals under the Act and asked for a broad indication of the extent and distribution of the Council's first year's programme. The Minister was informed that the Council proposed to deal with twenty specified houses in the first year.

In addition to the individual unfit houses referred to earlier, one house was closed in accordance with an undertaking under Section 11 of the Act of 1936 and one was demolished in anticipation of formal action. Three Clearance Areas were defined comprising twenty-two houses and four flats at Apps Court and these the Council decided to acquire for demolition and re-development as a housing site. Eight of these houses and the four flats had been purchased by agreement by the end of the year and with one exception negotiations for the remainder were well advanced.

INSPECTION AND SUPERVISION OF FOOD.

Milk Supply.

Under the Milk and Dairies Regulations of 1949 the Ministry of Agriculture is now responsible for the supervision of milk production and the bacterial cleanliness of milk produced on the farm.

When unsatisfactory and unhygienic conditions are found on dairy farms on inspection by the Medical Officer of Health these cases are reported to the County Inspector for necessary action.

The Public Health Department acts as agent for the County Health Department for the supervision of pasteurising and sterilising establishments in the district.

Distributors.

Number of Distributors registered under the Milk and Dairies Regulations, 1949	24
---	----

Special Designation Licences.

Tuberculin Tested	17
Pasteurised	21
Sterilised	18
Pasteuriser's (licensed by Surrey County Council)	1

The Food and Drugs (Milk, Dairies and Artificial Cream) Act, 1950.

Specification of Areas.

All milk produced and retailed in the district is now "specially designated," that is, pasteurised, sterilised or tuberculin tested. This Milk Order came into operation in 1954. Tests are regularly carried out on samples to ensure purity, adequate pasteurisation and freedom from tuberculosis in the case of raw milk.

Summary of Milk Samples.

Classification.					<i>Satisfied</i>	<i>Failed</i>	<i>Void.</i>	<i>Total.</i>
					<i>Prescribed</i>	<i>Prescribed</i>		
					<i>Test.</i>	<i>Test.</i>		
Tuberculin Tested	...	...	...		—	—	—	—
„	„	(Farm Bottled)			6	3	—	9
„	„	(Pasteurised)	...		15	—	—	15
Pasteurised	...	...	...		139	5	3	147
Sterilised	...	...	...		10	—	—	10
Totals					170	8	3	181

Biological Samples.

Ten samples of Tuberculin Tested and ten samples of un-designated milk were submitted to biological tests. None revealed evidence of tuberculosis.

Summary of Ice Cream Samples.

	<i>Grade I.</i>	<i>Grade II.</i>	<i>Grade III.</i>	<i>Grade IV.</i>	<i>Total.</i>
Pre-packed ...	23	1	—	—	24
Unwrapped ...	2	—	—	—	2

These grades refer to the hygienic quality of ice cream. The Ministry of Health suggests that over a six monthly period eighty per cent. of a vendor's samples should fall into grade I or II and not more than twenty per cent. into grade III. No samples should be of grade IV quality.

Meat.

Six hundred and thirty-five inspections of butchers' shops, slaughterhouses and other premises were made. All meat found unfit for human consumption was voluntarily surrendered, no magistrate's order being required in any case.

Upon the cessation of the responsibilities of the Ministry of Food for the slaughter of animals, the Government Slaughterhouse at Hersham reverted to its previous status as a licensed slaughterhouse under the proprietorship of Mr. J. E. Grimditch, who was also the Ministry's contractor during control. There has thus been continuity of operation and local management. This establishment remains the only slaughterhouse operating in the district.

Details of work carried out are given later in the Report. The number of animals slaughtered and inspected was equivalent to 6,653 cattle units. It is necessary for a Public Health Inspector to spend the major part of most days at these premises and to devote a proportion of overtime.

Unfit Meat and other Foods surrendered.

								lbs.
BEEF:								
Parts of Carcases	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5,317
Offal	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	48
PORK:								
36 Carcases	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3,972
Parts of Carcases	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3,058
Offal	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5,253
MUTTON:								
Offal	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	40

OTHER GOODS:

lbs.

Fish	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	28
Tinned and Bottled Goods	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	626
Miscellaneous	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	292

Carcases and Offal inspected and condemned in whole or in part.

	Cattle excluding Cows	Cows	Calves	Sheep and Lambs	Pigs
Number killed ...	Nil	Nil	90	1,442	12,670
Number inspected	Nil	Nil	90	1,442	12,670
ALL DISEASES EXCEPT TUBERCU- LOSIS AND CYSTICERCI: Whole carcasses condemned ...	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	23
Carcases of which some part or organ was con- demned ...	Nil	Nil	Nil	14	1,401
Percentage of the number inspec- ted affected with disease other than tuberculo- sis and cysticeri	Nil	Nil	Nil	0.97%	11.24%
TUBERCULOSIS ONLY: Whole carcasses condemned ...	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	13
Carcases of which some part or organ was con- demned ...	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	170
Percentage of the number inspec- ted affected with tuberculosis ...	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	1.45%
CYSTICERCOSIS: Carcases of which some part or organ was con- demned ...	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
Carcases submit- ted to treatment by refrigeration	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
Generalised and totally con- demned ...	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil

Method of Disposal of Condemned Food.

Meat and offal from the Slaughterhouse and Wholesale Meat Depot are disposed of to John Knight, Ltd., of Silvertown, and the arrangements for collection are satisfactory.

The remaining classes of unfit foods are collected by the Council's Cleansing Department and suitably buried at their controlled refuse tips.

Food Hygiene.

(1) The distribution of retail food premises is as follows:—

	No.	Inspections.
Bakers and Confectioners	16	6
Butchers	30	45
Fishmongers and Fish Fryers	16	6
Fruiterers and Greengrocers	30	14
Dairies and Distributing Depots	5	89
Grocers and Provision Merchants	73	172
Hotels, Restaurants and Cafes	50	41
Public Houses	40	22
Sugar Confectioners	38	30
Wholesale premises comprise:—		
Slaughterhouse	1	514
Sausage and cooked meat factory	1	36
Wholesale meat depot	1	40
Biscuit factory	1	6
Biscuit warehouse	1	1
Chocolate factory	1	6

(2) The following are registered under Section 14 of the Food and Drugs Act, 1938, and the premises are included in the foregoing figures:—

	Premises.	Inspections.
Sale of Ice Cream	118	87
Manufacture of Sausages and Preserved Food	29	130

Thirteen new registrations for the sale of ice cream and six in respect of sausage manufacture were effected. At present ice cream is not manufactured in the district.

(3) The only dairy is that of a producer-retailer and is registered by the Minister of Agriculture, Fisheries and Food. It incorporates the pasteurising plant. Registered distributors also maintain seventeen shops and retail distributing depots for bottled milk only, the shops generally being of the grocery and provision type. One hundred and twenty-one visits were made to premises dealing with milk.

One thousand and twenty-eight visits were made to food premises of all types, excluding visits specifically made for rodent control. The work in general related to cleanliness of premises, prevention of flies and avoidance of contamination of unwrapped food on display. There is some reluctance, particularly in the confectionery trades, to protect all these goods in cases on the plea that protected goods sell less readily.

The following were secured:—

Provision of constant hot water apparatus	...	...	4
Redecoration	...	...	8
Alterations or repairs to fittings or structure	...	...	9
Protection of exposed foodstuffs	...	...	3
Remedy of unsuitable or defective sanitary accommodation			2
Remedy of unsuitable or defective washing facilities	...		3
Drainage nuisances removed	...	...	4
Provision of overalls	...	...	1

In carrying out inspections of food premises, the Medical Officer of Health and the staff of food inspectors are insistent on the need for high standards of kitchen hygiene in catering establishments, the proper use of refrigeration and the cleanliness of cold storage rooms.

Legal proceedings.

No occasion arose for legal proceedings.

Education in food hygiene in schools and technical colleges serves a useful purpose and will in time influence the habits of food handlers, but an immediate improvement in standards can be looked for if customers refuse to accept food prepared and served under unhygienic and potentially dangerous conditions.

One of the Public Health Inspectors delivered lectures to catering students at a local technical college.

Food and Drugs Acts, 1938-1950.

The administration of the Food and Drugs Acts, 1938-1950, is carried out by the Surrey County Council. The County Medical Officer has kindly supplied the following table of work done in the Walton and Weybridge Urban District :—

Articles	Analysed			Adulterated or Irregular		
	Formal	Informal	Total	Formal	Informal	Total
Butter ...	3	—	3	—	—	—
Cheese ...	1	—	1	—	—	—
Coffee and Chicory essence ...	—	1	1	—	—	—
Cooking fat ...	—	1	1	—	—	—
Crab, dressed ...	—	1	1	—	—	—
Dripping ...	2	1	3	—	—	—
Fish cakes ...	2	2	4	—	—	—
Gin ...	1	—	1	—	—	—
Ginger, crystallised ...	—	1	1	—	—	—
Ice-cream ...	—	3	3	—	—	—
Jam ...	2	—	2	—	—	—
Jelly ...	1	—	1	—	—	—
Lard ...	6	—	6	—	—	—
Lemon Curd ...	1	2	3	—	—	—
Lemon Juice ...	—	2	2	—	—	—
Margarine ...	—	1	1	—	—	—
Meat, cooked and prepared ...	—	1	1	—	—	—
Milk ...	30	15	45	—	—	—
Milk, flavoured ...	2	—	2	—	—	—
Mince-meat ...	1	—	1	—	—	—
Mint in vinegar ...	—	1	1	—	—	—
Perry, sparkling ...	—	1	1	—	—	—
Sausages ...	9	—	9	1	—	1
Soft drinks ...	1	1	2	—	—	—
Sugar ...	2	1	3	—	—	—
Tea ...	1	—	1	—	—	—
Vinegar ...	3	2	5	1	1	2
Whisky ...	1	—	1	—	—	—
Wine ...	—	1	1	—	—	—
Aspirin tablets ...	—	1	1	—	—	—
Codeine linctus ...	—	1	1	—	—	—
Pine syrup ...	—	1	1	—	—	—
TOTALS ...	69	41	110	2	1	3

PREVALENCE OF, AND CONTROL OVER, INFECTIOUS AND OTHER DISEASES.

Scarlet Fever.

Six cases were notified. These cases were not associated in any way, with the exception of two children in the same family.

The cases appeared sporadically in different parts of the district. Scarlet fever appears now to be losing its former infectivity and does not give rise to the alarming outbreaks experienced in former years.

Poliomyelitis.

Following on the severe outbreak experienced in 1955, it is to be expected that few cases will occur for some years. Only two cases occurred during the year, one adult female of 29 years and one adult male of 32 years. The first case occurred in May and the second in December. Both cases made a good recovery in hospital, one with some residual paresis. Neither case appeared to have contracted the infection locally.

With regard to examination for virus, a distinct advance in diagnosis and control of this disease was made during the year when the Public Health Laboratory at Guildford was equipped for the isolation and typing of virus in faecal specimens. It is now possible to have clinically obscure cases diagnosed with certainty in ten days' time. It is commonly found that home or immediate contacts of patients are also symptomless carriers. Examination of specimens is now being carried out in all cases and contacts. The virus known as Type 1 is predominant.

Vaccination against poliomyelitis was commenced in April, 1956. Children born after January, 1947, are eligible and thirty per cent. of these were registered and inoculations commenced during 1956. It is hoped that all registered children aged 4 to 6 years will have completed a course by the Summer of 1957.

Diphtheria.

This is the eleventh consecutive year that no cases have occurred in children up to school leaving age. This remarkable success has been achieved mainly by two injections of prophylactics at a month's interval beginning at about eight months of age and followed by a single supplementary dose on entering school. A further supplementary dose may be given at 8 years of age.

The real danger in regard to diphtheria prophylaxis is that young mothers have no knowledge of the seriousness of the disease, with the

result that some neglect, through apathy, to have their babies immunised in the first year of life. This must be countered by every possible means of publicity and persuasion so that quite unnecessary serious illness and loss of life may be prevented.

The following figures give the Immunity Index at the end of 1956, showing the percentage of children who have, within the last five years, received either their first course of injections or a subsequent reinforcing dose.

<i>Immunity Index.</i>		
<i>Under 1 year.</i>	<i>1-4 years.</i>	<i>5-14 years.</i>
12.90%	63.07%	57.06%

Details of the number of children immunised during the year are as follows: —

Primary injections	...	...	605
Reinforcing doses	...	...	554

Vaccination against Smallpox.

Notification is received from time to time of contacts of smallpox abroad arriving in this district from seaports and airports. In these days of quick travel these contacts have to be kept under observation for two weeks from their arrival in the country. Air journeys from smallpox endemic areas take less time than the incubation period of the disease. There have been twenty-three importations of variola major into the country in the past ten years and there will undoubtedly be more. It is, therefore, necessary to secure as high a percentage as possible of vaccination in infancy. If re-vaccination has to be carried out later, say in a local outbreak of smallpox or for persons proceeding abroad, a mild reaction is ensured, whereas vaccination for the first time in adult years may react unpleasantly.

Notifications have been received of the following vaccinations carried out: —

Primary vaccination	...	...	485
Re-vaccination	...	...	191

It is not now necessary to discontinue vaccination during outbreaks of poliomyelitis as it has been shown that poliomyelitis does not occur after vaccination as it may do after other inoculations.

Vaccination should be the first immunising procedure for the baby and carried out preferably between the second and third month of life.

Measles and Whooping Cough.

This was not an epidemic year. Only six cases of measles, not associated with the schools, were notified. Thirteen cases of whooping cough came to light, mainly in children under 5 years of age.

Most parents have a fear of whooping cough and are anxious to have their children protected. The disease is most dangerous in the first year of life, so it is desirable to commence the three injections at three months of age, a few weeks after smallpox vaccination, and so as not to interfere with injections against diphtheria at eight months of age.

Details of children immunised during the year are as follows: —

Primary injections	...	...	551
Reinforcing doses	...	...	133

Dysentery.

Only one case of dysentery of the Sonne type was notified in a boy of 7 years.

Meningococcal Meningitis.

One case occurred in a girl of 3 years who made a good recovery in hospital.

Pneumonia.

Twenty-one cases were notified of primary pneumonia, twelve occurring in adults of 45 years of age and two in children under one year.

Puerperal Pyrexia.

Five cases of puerperal pyrexia were notified, four of which were from a maternity hospital. All were attributed to causes other than puerperal fever.

Notifiable Infectious Diseases.

Disease	Total Cases Notified	Cases admitted to Ottershaw Infectious Diseases Hospital
Smallpox	—	—
Scarlet Fever	6	1
Diphtheria	—	—
Enteric Fever (including Paratyphoid Fever)	—	—
Puerperal Pyrexia	5	—
Pneumonia	21	—
Ophthalmia Neonatorum	—	—
Erysipelas	3	1
Malaria	—	—
Acute Encephalitis Lethargica	—	—
Measles	6	—
Whooping Cough	13	—
Meningococcal Infection	1	—
Dysentery	1	5
Poliomyelitis—paralytic	2	2
Poliomyelitis—non-paralytic	—	—
Infective Encephalitis	—	—
Food Poisoning	—	—

Notifiable Infectious Diseases (other than Tuberculosis).
According to Age Groups.

AGE		Smallpox	Scarlet Fever	Diphtheria	Enteric Fever (including Paratyphoid Fever)	Puerperal Pyrexia	Pneumonia	Erysipelas	Measles	Whooping Cough	Dysentery	Poliomyelitis—paralytic	Poliomyelitis—non-paralytic	Ophthalmia Neonatorum	Meningococcal Infection	Encephalitis Lethargica	Malaria
Under 1 year	...	—	—	—	—	—	2	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
1–2 years	...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
2–3 years	...	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
3–4 years	...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	—	—	—	—	1	—	—
4–5 years	...	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	1	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
5–10 years	...	—	2	—	—	—	1	—	—	5	1	—	—	—	—	—	—
10–15 years	...	—	—	—	—	—	2	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
15–25 years	...	—	2	—	—	1	—	—	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
25–35 years	...	—	—	—	—	3	2	—	1	—	—	2	—	—	—	—	—
35–45 years	...	—	—	—	—	1	1	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
45–65 years	...	—	—	—	—	—	8	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
65 years and upwards	...	—	—	—	—	—	4	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Unspecified	...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
TOTAL ...		—	6	—	—	5	21	3	6	13	1	2	—	—	1	—	—

Non-notifiable Infectious Diseases.

The following cases occurred in Elementary Schools and Day Nurseries : —

Disease		Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	April	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.
Chickenpox	...	16	8	7	—	—	9	1	—	1	114	87	89
German Measles		—	—	9	—	6	—	29	—	—	—	2	—
Mumps	... ..	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	2	—

The Head Teachers of the local elementary schools forward to the Medical Officer returns of non-notifiable infectious diseases. This is a useful procedure which is much appreciated, and is a way in which the Medical Officer of Health can be kept informed of the prevalence of infectious diseases other than those required to be notified by medical practitioners.

Tuberculosis.
New Cases and Mortality.

Age Groups		New Cases				Deaths			
		Pulmonary		Non-Pulmonary		Pulmonary		Non-Pulmonary	
		M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
0-1 year	...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
1-5 years	...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
5-15 years	...	—	3	—	—	—	—	—	—
15-25 years	...	1	2	—	—	—	—	—	—
25-35 years	...	5	2	—	—	—	—	—	—
35-45 years	...	1	1	1	—	—	—	—	—
45-55 years	...	3	1	—	—	—	—	—	—
55-65 years	...	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
65 upwards	...	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—
TOTAL ...		13	10	1	—	—	—	—	—

Cases added to register during year:

New Cases	...	...	...	...	...	24
Transfer into district	...	...	...	...	...	25

Cases removed from register during year 22

Total on register at end of year:

Pulmonary—Males	...	...	...	...	197
Females	...	...	...	...	135
Non-Pulmonary—Males	...	...	...	...	24
Females	...	...	...	...	21

Net increase for the year 27

The Chest Physician is in attendance at the Chest Clinic at the Locke King Clinic in Weybridge every week. New cases are examined and if confirmed as tuberculous the Health Visitor visits the homes concerned and invites the contacts of the patient to attend for further examination. Clinical and X-ray examination of these contacts is carried out and arrangements are made for Mantoux testing and B.C.G. inoculation if found necessary.

This is the first year on record that no deaths have occurred from tuberculosis. There can be little doubt that the work of mass radiography leading to more efficient notification and examination of contacts has contributed to the control and falling incidence of this disease in addition to the beneficial effects of improved social conditions and advances in treatment.

Tuberculosis Care Committee.

The local area Care Committee includes the Walton and Weybridge district in its sphere of activities. It helps tuberculous persons and their families who require assistance and advice. Thirty-seven cases were helped during the year with extra nourishment, clothing, household necessities and handicraft materials. Seventeen children who were contacts with active cases at home were provided with seaside and country holidays.

Public Health (Prevention of Tuberculosis) Regulations, 1925.

No action was necessary under these Regulations regarding tuberculous employees in the milk trade.

Public Health Act, 1936, Section 172.

No action was needed for the compulsory removal to hospital of infectious persons suffering from tuberculosis whose lodging or accommodation prevented the adoption of proper precautions in the control of the disease.

B.C.G. Vaccination, 1956.

This form of protection against tuberculosis is now available to school children in their 14th year, as well as to child contacts of active tuberculosis.

The tuberculin test is used to indicate whether the child is susceptible to tuberculosis, and if so found B.C.G. vaccination is carried out.

About fifty per cent. of local school children aged 13 to 14 years were so treated.

Mass Radiography Service.

The Mass Radiography Unit visits the district every two years, and will be operating locally in the late summer of 1957. It is hoped there will be a good response by the general public.